



**OFFICE OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

ANITA ALVAREZ
STATE'S ATTORNEY

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS BUREAU
2650 SOUTH CALIFORNIA AVE.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60608

To: All Supervisors, Criminal Prosecutions Bureau

From: Joe Magats, Deputy Chief, Criminal Prosecutions Bureau

Re: Potential Giglio material regarding Chicago Police Officers Scott Korhonen, Star# 2826 and Gerald Lodwich, Star# 6958.

Date: October 28, 2016

Cc: Dan Kirk, First Assistant

Walt Hehner, Chief Deputy

Garvin Ambrsoe, Chief of Staff

Fabio Valentini, Chief, Criminal Prosecutions Bureau

Mike Golden, Chief, Special Prosecutions Bureau

Tisa Morris, Chief, Juvenile Justice Bureau

Donald Pechous, Chief, Civil Actions Bureau

Brian Sexton, Chief, Narcotics Prosecutions Bureau

On January 16, 2008, The Honorable Judge James F. Holderman, in the case of Coffie v. Korhonen and Lodwich, 05 C 6745, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3286 (N.D. Ill. 2008) made an adverse credibility finding regarding the testimony of Chicago Police Officers Scott Korhonen, Star# 2826 and Gerald Lodwich, Star # 6958. A copy of Judge Holderman's findings is attached to this memo.

Pursuant to Brady v. Maryland, 373 US 83 (1963), the prosecution's disclosure of exculpatory information is part of the constitutional right to a fair trial. This duty of disclosure also includes evidence that may impeach the credibility of a prosecution witness. Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150, 154 (1972). Judge Holderman's finding regarding Officers Korhonen's and Lodwich's

testimony could potentially be found to be the type of information required to be disclosed under Giglio.

Given this possibility, if you or any of the assistants that you supervise have a case where Officer Korhonen or Officer Lodwich is listed as a potential witness on our answer to discovery, Judge Holderman's finding is to be disclosed to the defense prior to trial. The MIS Department is doing a computer search to determine whether either officer is a witness on any pending felony cases. Once I have the results of that search, I will forward them to each of you. Please don't call MIS and have another list run. In addition, MIS has been instructed to flag Officers Korhonen's and Lodwich's names in CRIMES in order to alert ASAs that a notice of disclosure is required in the case. Units that do not have a computer case management system will have to check their files to determine whether either officer is a witness on any pending cases.

If you or the assistants that you supervise have a case where Officer Korhonen or Officer Lodwich is listed as a witness and they are intending to call him as a witness at trial, please tender to the defense the attached Notice of Disclosure prior to trial. None of the ASAs that you supervise are to file the notice without your knowledge. An electronic copy of the notice will be sent to you.

Also please remind your ASAs that the mere fact that this possible Giglio material is discoverable and has been tendered to the defense does not in and of itself mean that the defense can introduce the evidence at trial or cross-examine the officers regarding the material. The ASAs should, in the appropriate cases, file all necessary motions to seek a judicial determination as to whether this information is Giglio material and, if so, whether the material is relevant and admissible at any trial or hearing where either officer is going to be called as a witness.

In general, the case law in this area is, of course, set out in United States v. Brady, 373 U.S. 83 (1963) and Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972). The timing of disclosure is governed by Weatherford v. Bursey, 429 U.S. 545 (1997). What needs to be disclosed is discussed in United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976); United States v. Diaz, 922 F.2d (2nd Cir. 1990); United States v. Veras, 51 F.3d 1365 (7th Cir. 1995) and United States v. Kiszewski, 877 F.2d 210 (2nd Cir. 1989). Limiting the use of this type of information is discussed in Illinois Rule of Evidence 608 as well as in People v. Driskell, 213 Ill.App.3d 196 (4th Dist. 1991) and People v. Fonza, 217 Ill.App.3d 883, 892 (1st Dist. 1991).

STATE OF ILLINOIS)

SS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
COUNTY DEPARTMENT, CRIMINAL DIVISION

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

VS

Case No. _____

/

NOTICE OF DISCLOSURE TO THE DEFENDANT

Now come the People of the State of Illinois by their attorney Anita Alvarez, State's Attorney of Cook County, Illinois, through her assistants / and / hereby disclose to the defendant as follows:

1. On January 16, 2008 The Honorable Judge James F. Holderman, in the case of Coffie v. Korhonen and Lodwich, 05 C 6745, 2008 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 3286 (N.D. Ill. 2008), made an adverse credibility finding regarding the testimony of Chicago Police Officer Scott Korhonen, Star# 2826////////Gerald Lodwich, Star# 6958.
2. That Officer Korhonen////////Lodwich is listed as a witness for the prosecution in the above-captioned case.
3. A copy of Judge Holderman's January 16, 2008 finding is attached to this Notice.

Respectfully submitted,

Anita Alvarez
State's Attorney of Cook County

By:

Assistant State's Attorney

Assistant State's Attorney